

RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT THE PREVENTION OF ALL TOBACCO PRODUCTS, INCLUDING ELECTRONIC NICOTINE DELIVERY SYSTEMS (ENDS) ON ALL SCHOOL GROUNDS.

WHEREAS, E-cigarette use, from 2017 to 2018, increased 78 percent among high school students (11.7% to 20.8%) and 48 percent among middle school students (3.3% to 4.9%) from 2017 to 2018; and

WHEREAS, E-cigarettes and other ENDS are available in more than 7000 fruit and candy flavors and use cartoons and celebrities, which are appealing to youth, in their advertising. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has taken the first step in establishing FDA oversight of e-cigarettes and other ENDS; however, there are no federal restrictions preventing the sale and advertising of e-cigarettes and other ENDS to minors. The FDA has banned such marketing techniques and advertising for cigarettes; and

WHEREAS, FDA and other analyses have found that e-cigarettes and other ENDS contain a number of toxins, carcinogens and components suspected of being harmful to humans and has acknowledged that consumers of e-cigarette products currently have no way of knowing whether e-cigarettes and other ENDS are safe or how much nicotine or other potentially harmful chemicals are being inhaled. There is no regulatory oversight of the manufacturing process, and injuries and deaths have occurred from e-cigarettes and other ENDS and the liquid nicotine they use, and

WHEREAS, E-cigarettes and other ENDS contain nicotine, which is a highly addictive drug and has immediate bio-chemical effects on the brain and body. According to the U.S. Surgeon General, nicotine alters adolescent brain development and is toxic in high doses. According to the CDC, phone calls to poison control centers related to toxic levels of nicotine exposure from e-cigarettes and other ENDS increased more than 14-fold since 2011; and

WHEREAS, E-cigarette aerosol is not harmless. It can contain harmful and potentially harmful constituents, including nicotine. Nicotine exposure during adolescence can cause addiction and can harm the developing adolescent brain; and

WHEREAS, the American Academy of Pediatrics, National Association of Attorneys General, American Lung Association, the American Heart Association and other organizations support e-cigarettes and other ENDS to be regulated and the FDA has the authority to regulate e-cigarettes and other ENDS. E-cigarettes and other ENDS were deemed to be harmful to youth and other individuals by the United States Court of Appeals; and

WHEREAS, E-cigarettes are now the most commonly used tobacco product among youth, surpassing conventional cigarettes in 2014. E-cigarette use is strongly associated with the use of other tobacco products among youth and young adults, including combustible tobacco products; and

WHEREAS, the use of products containing nicotine poses dangers to youth, pregnant women, and fetuses. The use of products containing nicotine in any form among youth, including in e-cigarettes, is unsafe.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Idaho Association of Local Boards of Health support legislation, regulation and/or other national, state and local measures to address the manufacturing of and ingredients in e-cigarettes and other ENDS as well as to prohibit the advertising, marketing and sale of e-

cigarettes and other ENDS, to youth (18 years or younger) and to prohibit the use of e-cigarettes and other ENDS on all school grounds; and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Idaho Association of Local Boards of Health and the seven Local Public Health Districts educate youth, parents, the public and local officials on the dangers of E-cigarettes and other ENDS.

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2. Villanti AC, Johnson AL, Ambrose BK, et al. Use of flavored tobacco products among U.S. youth and adults; findings from the first wave of the PATH Study (2013-2014) US Department of Health and Human Services. [E-cigarette Use Among Youth and Young Adults: A Report of the Surgeon General/Cdc-pdf](#) [PDF – 8.47MB]. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2016. Accessed July 27, 2018.
3. Willett JG, Bennett M, Hair EC, et al Recognition, use and perceptions of JUUL among youth and young adults. *Tobacco Control Published Online First*: 18 April 2018. doi: 10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2018-054273
4. Goniewicz ML, Gupta R, Lee YH, et al. Nicotine levels in electronic cigarette refill solutions: a comparative analysis of products from the United States, Korea, and Poland. *Int J Drug Policy.* 2015;26(6):583–588.
5. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2018. [Public health consequences of e-cigarettesExternal](#). Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.